



BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD

ANNUAL
REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1944.

J. H. D. LAWRIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(H.M. Forces).

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital, etc.

ROBERT PROUDFOOT, M.D., D.P.H.,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital, etc.



BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD

ANNUAL
REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1944.

J. H. D. LAWRIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(H.M. Forces).

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital, etc.

ROBERT PROUDFOOT, M.D., D.P.H.,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital, etc.

I N D E X

Annual Report	7—8
Adoptive Acts, etc., in force in Borough	6
Bacteriological Examinations :—	
Diphtheria	19
Tuberculosis	19
Milk	26—27
Bakehouses	29
Birth and Death Rates	7
Causes of Death	11a
Common Lodging Houses	33
Dairies, Cow Sheds and Milk Shops	25
Disinfector and Disinfection	19
Death Rate	7
Factories and Workshops	30—36
Food and Meat Inspection	35—36
General Statistics for 1944	9—10
• Health Committee—Members of	4
Housing	30—31—32
Housing Act, 1936	32
Overcrowding Survey	32
Details of Houses Inspected during 1944	30—31
Defects Remedied as Result of Inspections	30
Immunisation	14—15
Ice-Cream	29
Infantile Mortality and Causes	10—11
Infectious and Notifiable Diseases :—	
Notifications, 1944	13a
Prevalence of, and control over	14—15—16—17
Isolation Hospital—Cases Treated during 1943	18
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee—Members of	4
Maternity and Child Welfare :—	
Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics	20—24
Attendances at Centres	20—24
Aural Clinic	22
Child Life Protection	21
Day Nurseries	21

Borough of Macclesfield

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Meetings at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday of first week after Council.

The Mayor.	Coun. Gillies (Mrs.)
Ald. Brees	,, Hindley
,, Fletcher	,, Hyde
Coun. Bettany	,, Proctor
,, Butters	,, Sinnett
,, Campbell	,, Sproson
,, Compston	,, Turpin (Mrs.)
,, Duffy	,, Martin

Chairman: Mr. Councillor Hyde.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Alderman Brees.

Sub-Committees:—

Sewage Works	Chairman: Mr. Alderman Brees.
Cleansing	Chairman: Mr. Councillor Hyde.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Meetings at 4 p.m. third Tuesday in each month.

The Mayor	Coun. Mark
Ald. Wood	,, Floyd
Coun. Duffy	,, Turpin (Mrs.).
,, Grey (Mrs.)	,, Gillies (Mrs.)
,, Proctor	Mrs. M. B. Lomas
,, Thornhill	Mrs. F. R. Oldfield
,, Wright	Mrs. W. White
,, Martin	Miss A. J. Staghall

Chairman: Mr. Councillor Proctor.

Vice-Chairman: The Mayor (Mr. Councillor Barwood).

Staff of Public Health Department

***Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital:**

J. H. D. LAWRIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital:

ROBERT PROUDFOOT, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer for A.R.P. Purposes (Part Time):

F. E. LOMAS, M.B., Ch.B.

Obstetric Consultant and Medical Officer Ante-Natal Clinic: (Part Time):

F. H. LACEY, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G., T.D.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

DENNIS WAINWRIGHT, F.R.C.S. (Part Time).

***Senior Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under Food and Drugs Act, Factory and Workshops Act, Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, Cleansing Superintendent, Etc.:**

ARTHUR ALBINSON, M.C., M.M., Cert. R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

ISAAC SHEPHERD, Cert. S.I.B.

Veterinary Inspector:

A. J. WRIGHT, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitors:

* M. DOROTHY WATSON, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.C.M., S.R.N.

* F. MARY YATES, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.C.M., Cert. R.S.C.N., S.R.N.

* ANN GRILLS, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.C.M., S.R.N.

Matron of Isolation Hospital:

MISS B. A. HANNICK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerks:

H. GREENHOUSE (H.M. Forces).

R. BENSON (H.M. Forces).

Head Porter (Isolation Hospital):

S. M. HAMER.

Assistant Porter:

C. H. HILTON.

Sewerage and Water Engineer:

EDWARD HAMSON, M.I.M.C.E. (Borough Surveyor).

Sewage Works Manager:

F. T. HAMBLETON, M.R.S.I.

Borough Analyst (part time):

S. ERNEST MELLING, F.I.C.

*Officers in respect of whose salaries contribution is made under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT WITH DATE OF ADOPTION.

LOCAL ACTS.

1. The Macclesfield Borough Waterworks Act, 1849.
2. The Macclesfield Improvement Act, 1852.
3. The Macclesfield District Gas Act, 1860.
4. The Macclesfield Corporation Act, 1882.
5. The Macclesfield Corporation Act, 1923.
6. The Macclesfield Corporation Act, 1939.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

1. The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890; Parts II and III as from the 1st May, 1891, and Part IV as from 1st December, 1933.
2. The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, Sections 1 to 4, 16, 18 and 20 to 24, all inclusive, as from 1st May, 1891.
3. The Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907; Sections 15 to 22 and 28 to 33; Sections 53 and 54, Part VI; Sections 79 to 81, 84 and 85, and Part VIII, as and from 12th October, 1910; Section 95, from 22nd June, 1923.
4. The Public Libraries Act.
5. The Burial Acts.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Slaughterhouses, 1930.
 Common Lodging Houses, 1891.
 Nuisances, 1891.
 Prevention of Nuisances, 1903.
 New Streets, 1926.
 Factory and Workshop (Escape in case of Fire), 1913.
 Public Markets and Fairs, 1890 and 1915.
 Public Sanitary Conveniences, 1926.
 Houses Let in Lodgings, 1929.
 Buildings, 1929.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

for the Year ended December 31st, 1944.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Macclesfield.
December, 1944.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report upon the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough of Macclesfield for the year ended December 31st, 1944.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of Macclesfield to the middle of 1944 is 33,450.

The Birth Rate for 1944 was 15.72 compared with 14.26 in 1943.

The Death Rate for 1944 was 13.63 compared with 13.58 in 1943.

The Infant Death Rate for 1944 was 57.03 compared with 53.94 in 1943.

The Infantile Mortality rate is the number of deaths in children under one year of age per thousand live births.

The average rates for the 148 smaller towns with which Macclesfield is comparable are as follows:—

Birth Rate	....	....	....	....	20.9
Death Rate	....	....	....	....	12.4
Infant Death Rate	....	....	....	....	44.0

Infectious Disease.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases which occurred during the year was 440, compared with 632 in 1943. There were 46 notifications of Diphtheria compared with 5 during last year. Three patients died from Diphtheria in the Isolation Hospital. These patients had not been immunised.

The scheme for immunisation against Diphtheria continued throughout the year. At 31st December, 1944, it was estimated that 53.9 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age in the Borough had been immunised, and 76.1 per cent. of the children between 5 and 15 years. During 1944, 440 children under 5 years of age were immunised and 66 of school age.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT PROUDFOOT,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1944.

Area of Borough	....	....	....	....	....	4,641 acres
Population (Census 1931)	....	....	....	....	....	34,905
Population (Estimated by Registrar General, 1944)						33,450
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)					....	9,502
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1944) estimated						11,072
Rateable Value, 1944	....	....	....	....	....	£207,174
Product of a Penny Rate	....	....	....	....	....	£816

				Male	Female	Total
Live Births: Legitimate	....	....	....	249	239	488
Illegitimate	....	....	....	18	20	38
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				267	259	526
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still Births—9. Rate per 1,000 live births	....	....	11.4
Deaths—456 Death Rate (Crude)	....	....	13.63
Percentage of deaths occurring in Public Institutions			48.9

The total numbers of live births and of deaths of residents in the Borough during 1944 were 526 and 456 respectively. These figures show an excess of births over deaths of 70. In 1943 there was an excess of births over deaths of 23.

It should be noted that the local returns show one female death less than those given by the Registrar General.

The Birth Rate of 15.72 is higher by .46 than for 1943.

The Death Rate of 13.63 shows an increase of 0.05 compared with the rate for 1943.

Number of women who died in, or in consequence of child birth:—

From Sepsis	....	....	....	....	0
From other causes	....	....	....	....	0
Maternal Mortality rate	....	....	....	....	0

Death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate	....	....	....	....	51.33
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	5.70
Total	....	....	....	....	57.03

Infant Deaths

Of the 30 infant deaths, 20 occurred in males and 10 in females. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births was 57.03 compared with 53.94 last year, an increase of 3.09.

Neo-Natal Death Rate

The number of infant deaths during the first four weeks of life was 17 as compared with 17 in 1943. This makes the death rate per 1,000 live births 32.32.

Illegitimate Deaths

There were three deaths of illegitimate infants during the year.

Table III

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS, 1944, at different age periods under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under four weeks	(Four weeks and under three months)	(Three months and under six months)	(Six months and under nine months)	(Nine months and under 12 months)	Total Deaths under one year.
Prematurity	5	1	1	—	7	2	—	—	—	9
Convulsion and acute laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Infantile Asthenia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pyloric Stenosis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia secondary to Mesenteric Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Toxaemia following Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lobar pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningocele	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Marasmus	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	4
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Shock due to wound	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Obstruction to respiratory passages	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhage from a ruptured umbilical cord	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	12	2	1	2	17	8	2	1	2	30

THE ANALYSIS OF DEATH RETURNS FOR 1944

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Sex	All Ages	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M. F.	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —
Whooping Cough	M. F.	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diphtheria	M. F.	1 2	— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. F.	9 7	— —	— —	— —	— 3	3 2	6 —	— 2	— —
Syphilitic Diseases	M. F.	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	— —	— —
Cancer:—										
Buc. cavity and oesophagus (M)	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Uterus (F)	F.	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Stomach	M. F.	5 8	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 3	3 3	1 2
Breast	M. F.	— 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 3	— 5
All other forms	M. F.	21 13	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	10 7	6 3	4 3
Diabetes	M. F.	3 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	1 2
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	M. F.	11 30	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 8	7 4	3 18
Heart Disease	M. F.	58 53	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 1	16 2	20 18	19 32
Other diseases of Circulatory System	M. F.	5 *1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 1	2 —
Bronchitis	M. F.	21 14	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 —	8 3	8 2	3 8
Pneumonia	M. F.	9 7	— 2	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	4 3	2 —	2 —
Other Respiratory Diseases	M. F.	2 4	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 —	1 —	— 2
Gastric Ulcer	M. F.	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	— 1	— 1
Gastro-Enteritis	M. F.	1 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Appendicitis	M. F.	3 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Other Digestive Diseases	M. F.	3 6	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— 1	— 3	— 1	2 1
Nephritis	M. F.	8 10	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	4 3	— 3	4 2
Premature Birth	M. F.	7 2	7 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries and Infant Diseases	M. F.	10 3	10 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Suicide	M. F.	2 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	1 —	— 1
Other Violent Causes	M. F.	5 3	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	1 —	2 —	1 —	1 1
Other Defined Diseases	M. F.	37 37	2 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	4 3	6 8	24 26
TOTALS	M. F.	234 *221	20 10	4 3	— —	4 6	10 8	67 40	61 50	68 104
GRAND TOTAL		*455	30	7	—	10	18	107	111	172

*—The Registrar-General's figures show 2 female deaths from this disease as compared with the local returns, making 222 female deaths, and a total of 456 for the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases notified in 1944.

Pulmonary	....	....	16
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	13

Cases notified in 1943.

Pulmonary	....	....	24
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	11

Numbers of deaths in 1944.

Pulmonary	....	....	16
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	0

Number of deaths in 1943.

Pulmonary	....	....	13
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	3

Notification of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1944

The 13 cases notified were as follows:—

					Male		Female		Total
Neck Glands	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	6
Neck Glands and Spine	....	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1
T.B. Arthritis Left Hip	....	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1
Abdomen	....	....	....	....	—	....	1	....	1
Ileum	....	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1
Spine	....	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1
Right Shoulder	....	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1
Epididymo-Orchitis	....	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1
					10	....	3	....	13

The following table shows the cases notified and the deaths from Tuberculosis during the year in the two sexes and classified in age groups:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 years	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 years	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 years	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
20 to 35 years	1	2	—	—	2	4	—	—
35 to 45 years	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 to 65 years	2	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
65 yrs. & upw'ds.	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS	8	8	10	3	9	7	0	0

Seven houses were disinfected after death or removal of the patient.

The regulations respecting notifications have been satisfactorily observed.

During the year there has been no need for action to be taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925, nor Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1944.

13a

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	AT AGES—YEARS.												Total notified last year (1943).	Cases treated in Hospital, Sanatorium, etc.					
		Under 1 year.	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & upwards.		Isolation Hospital.	General Infirmary.	County Mental Hospital.	West Park Hospital.	Sanatoria.	Other Hospitals.
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	110	1	3	7	8	12	49	18	6	4	2	...	...	120	107	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	46	1	1	...	1	4	11	11	1	4	1	...	...	5	44	...	2	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	12	1	...	1	13	...	...
Pneumonia:—																				
Acute Primary	26	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	5	6	3	39	...	...	9	3	...	...
Acute Influenzal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchial .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	18	27	30	49	...	...	94	...	...	3
Encephalitis Lethodgica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	25	...	...	2	3	2	12	5	...	...	...	1	...	218	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough	110	11	13	11	16	17	35	4	...	2	1	...	...	151	6	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute polio encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTALS	440	16	17	21	28	36	121	38	12	47	33	36	35	632	163	...	107	18	...	3
Tuberculosis:—																				
Pulmonary—Males	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	4	...
Females	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	4	...
Totals	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	4	2	24	...	...	...	...	8	...
Non-Pulmonary—Males	10	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	1
Females	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	13	...	1	...	1	2	2	3	2	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	2
COMBINED TOTALS	469	16	18	21	29	38	123	42	15	50	39	40	38	669	163	...	107	18	8	5
Last Year (1943)	667	33	46	58	58	69	126	21	13	46	30	45	22	735	141	3	65	11	15	1

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 1944, 110 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified and 107 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. In 1943, 120 cases were notified and all removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria

46 cases of Diphtheria were notified and 44 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Two cases occurred at the County Mental Hospital and were not removed. In 1943, 5 cases were notified and removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Immunization

Since 1939 when immunization on a general scale against Diphtheria was adopted in Macclesfield, 5,966 children have been inoculated. This figure does not take account of a considerable number who have been dealt with privately. Analysis shews that at the 31st December, 1944, there have been treated 1,139 children of pre-school age—a percentage of 53.9—and 3,304 belonging to the 5-15 age group, giving a percentage of 76.1—the remaining 1,523 being over 15 years.

These figures are shewn in tabular form on page 15 according to the various age groups for 1939 onwards. Thus the figures for those children 0-5 are shewn for each year to the right of the top thick line, while those of school children 5-15 years, are given between the two thick lines, those below the lower left line being over 15 at the date mentioned. Adjustments have been made in reaching the final figures for those children of 4 plus, who during the year continue to pass from the pre-school to the school group, and also for those of 14 plus, who have reached their fifteenth birthday, and are therefore excluded from the 5-15 school group.

Many other factors have to be taken into account if a strictly accurate record is to be maintained, e.g., deaths, removals, influence of evacuation, failure to secure and maintain protection by inoculation, and the numbers privately treated, but if allowance is made for those, the results shewn are satisfactory so far as school children are concerned, and efforts should now be mainly concentrated on securing the protection of a higher proportion of pre-school children seeing that it is among these that Diphtheria is most severe, and its effects most frequently fatal,

Table of Immunisation from 1939-1944

Age	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
0	4	0	15	39	26	56
1+	50	5	73	207	221	298
2+	73	5	57	125	74	52
3+	74	5	49	105	56	14
4+	132	20	94	87	77	20
5+	185	34	147	112	78	26
6+	213	30	102	37	33	12
7+	235	50	70	21	15	6
8+	217	55	78	24	16	4
9+	174	95	54	21	8	1
10+	123	152	50	19	1	5
11+	86	193	69	35	2	2
12+	33	210	63	36	9	8
13+	33	228	59	25	5	2
14+	4	65	47	26	1	0
15+	0	9	47	51	1	1
Total	1636	1156	1074	970	623	507

Diphtheria Anti-Toxin Serum

Supplies of Anti-Toxin are available at the Office of the Medical Officer of Health, Town Hall, and also at the Isolation Hospital for Borough cases. After office hours and on Sundays and Bank Holidays, supplies may be obtained from the Borough Police Station.

Enteric Fever

Two cases of Para-typhoid Fever were notified during the year, one from the County Mental Hospital, Parkside, was not removed. The other case was treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Fifteen cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year. One case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Thirteen cases were notified from West Park Hospital and one from the County Mental Hospital. These cases were not removed.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year and one case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. During 1943, three cases were notified.

Erysipelas

Six cases of Erysipelas were notified. Three of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. During last year, 10 cases were notified in the Borough.

Dysentery

Ninety-Seven cases of Dysentery were notified; 94 from the County Mental Hospital and three from the Emergency Hospital, Parkside. The total for 1943 was 49.

Acute Primary Pneumonia

During the year, 26 cases of this disease were notified, but none was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Nine of the cases occurred at the County Mental Hospital, and three at West Park Hospital. The total for 1943 was 39 cases.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

During the year no cases were notified. Last year there were 16 cases.

Measles

Twenty-five cases of this disease were notified, but none of these was removed to the Isolation Hospital. As compared with last year there was a decrease of 193 cases.

Whooping Cough

One hundred and ten cases of this disease were notified and 6 of these were removed to the Isolation Hospital. This is a decrease of 41 from last year.

Tuberculosis

16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 13 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, making a total of 29 cases, compared with 24 Pulmonary and 11 Non-Pulmonary, a total of 35 last year.

Eight Pulmonary cases received Sanatorium treatment, and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis entered open-air hospitals. Details of these are contained in the table of Notifiable Diseases.

Lice Infestation

In spite of persistent efforts by the Health Visitors and School Nurses to reduce this evil, it must be admitted that there is still a very wide incidence of this condition. As previously observed, adults play a very important part in maintaining fresh infection. Thus in the Wartime Day Nurseries "only" children are frequently found grossly infected after a week-end spent at home, the only contact being with the mother.

The admission of patients to the Infectious Fever Hospital show that 18 per cent. of these are infected with lice. Until the family then can be treated as a unit as in Scabies, infestation will continue to recur. Another factor in maintaining infestation is the reluctance of parents to having the hair of their children kept closely cropped.

The treatment by means of Lethane has been continued and small bottles are issued to School Nurses, Health Visitors, and Matrons in charge of Nurseries, for distribution among those who need it.

Scabies

The cleansing section of the First Aid Post at Hurdsfield House has continued to be used for the treatment of cases of scabies, and 191 cases in adults and 244 cases in children have been dealt with during the year.

The numbers requiring treatment have considerably decreased especially towards the end of the year.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1944 FROM MACCLESFIELD BOROUGH, THE TWO CONTRIBUTING AUTHORITIES. THE MILITARY AND OTHER AUTHORITIES.

DISEASE.	Macclesfield	Macclesfield Rural District.	Bollington U.D.	Other Areas.	Military	Totals
Scarlet Fever.....	105	58	8	1	1	173
Diphtheria	44	7	2	—	1	54
Chickenpox	16	4	—	—	—	20
Whooping Cough	6	2	1	2	—	11
German Measles	6	2	1	—	2	11
Typhoid Fever	1	1	—	—	—	2
Tonsillitis.....	2	—	1	—	—	3
Pemphigus	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	3	4	—	—	—	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Croup	—	1	—	—	—	1
Impetigo	—	2	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteritis	—	2	—	—	—	2
Infantile Paralysis ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Sepsis	1 (+1 baby)	—	—	—	—	1
Observation	2	—	—	—	—	2
	183	90	13	3	4	293

The Disinfector and Disinfection

The following table gives the number of articles disinfected by steam during the year:—

	Borough		R.D.C.		Bollington U.D.C.		Total
Beds	238	180	15	433			
Pillows	363	206	9	578			
Pillow Cases	203	128	6	337			
Bolsters	75	56	5	136			
Bolster Cases	62	48	5	115			
Sheets	133	95	18	246			
Blankets	4225	2635	125	6985			
Counterpanes	88	57	11	156			
Eiderdowns	93	52	14	159			
Towels	28	7	2	37			
Bedspreads	53	20	7	80			
Miscellaneous	281	154	41	476			
	5842	3638	258	9738			

Articles Destroyed, 1944.

Beds	11
Pillows	8
Blankets	2
Bolsters	5
Sheets	6
Other Articles	14
	—
	46
	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The total number of specimens examined during the year 1944 is as follows:—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Throat Swabs	47	181	228
Nasal Swabs	—	8	8
Sputum	3	20	23
Blood Test for Typhoid	2	3	5
Eye Swabs	—	1	1
Catheter Urine	—	3	3
Faeces	2	8	10
Vaginal Swab	—	2	2
Pus from wound	—	1	1
	54	227	281

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

1. Health Visiting.

Three Health Visitors are employed by the Council, and the number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors is as follows:—

(a) To expectant mothers:

1st Visits	....	....	177
Total Visits	....	....	343

(b) To children under 1 year:

1st Visits	....	....	489
Total Visits	....	....	1582

(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:

Total Visits	3371
--------------	------	------	------

2. Infant Welfare Centres.

Three centres are provided and maintained by the Council.

The total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were:—

(a) Under 1 year of age	....	....	....	435
(b) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	....	....	....	95

The total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year were:—

(a) Under 1 year of age	....	....	....	378
(b) Over 1 year of age	....	....	....	791

3. Ante-Natal and Post Natal Services.

Three Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics are held at Infant Welfare Centres. The total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year was 315

4. Maternity Hospitals.

The number of women sent by the Council during the year to Maternity Institutions was:—

(a) West Park Hospital	....	....	....	176
(b) St. Mary's Hospitals, Manchester and Prestbury	....	....	....	14

Total	190
-------	------	-----

5. Home Helps.

Five women are employed as Home Helps to attend Maternity Cases.

The number of cases attended during the year was 23

6. Day Nurseries.

In addition to the South Park Nursery, established by the Ministry of Health in 1942, the Glegg Street Day Nursery was taken over by the Ministry on 1st July, 1943, from a Voluntary Committee. These two Nurseries are administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and have approved accommodation as follows:—

South Park Nursery (approved accommodation for 40 children).

Glegg Street Nursery (approved accommodation for 32 children).

7. Premature Babies.

Provision is now being made for the care of premature babies, and where the weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, this is recorded upon the Birth Notification.

As the majority of such cases occur in hospital, arrangements have been made whereby their discharge from Hospital is notified immediately, in order that the Health Visitors may give a special supervision to them.

Consideration has been given to the provision of equipment suitable to deal with premature cases.

Death occurred in 9 cases of premature infants during 1944, five of them being within 24 hours of birth. Only one of these deaths occurred at home.

The services of a paediatrician are available at the Hospital where the majority of such cases are likely to occur.

8. Maternal Deaths.

Maternal Deaths were notified in the Borough during the year, as follows:—

(a) From Sepsis	....	....	....	....	0
(b) From other causes	....	....	....	....	0

9. Child Life Protection.

(a) The number of persons receiving children for reward at the end of the year was	....	....	....	....	10
(b) The number of children so received	....				11
(c) The number of Child Protection Visitors at the end of the year:—					
(1) Health Visitors	....	....			3
(2) Others (male or female)	....				0
(d) Proceedings taken during the year	....				0

10. Dental Treatment, Minor Ailments and Treatment for Defective Vision.

Treatment of nursing and expectant mothers, and children under 5 years, is carried out at the School Clinic under special arrangements.

Dental Clinic.

Thirteen expectant mothers have been examined, and ten treated, making a total of 21 attendances. One local anaesthetic, nine administrations of gas, 70 extractions, 14 fillings and 5 scalings were carried out for these cases. Six cases of pre school children were examined and six treated making a total of 8 attendances. Five local anaesthetics, three administrations of gas, and 28 extractions were carried out for these cases.

Aural Clinic.

Three children of pre-school age were referred to this clinic for examination. Total attendances numbered 7.

Minor Ailments.

Eleven Welfare Cases have received treatment ; total attendances 54.

Defective Vision.

Twenty-four Welfare children were referred to Dr. Harrison. Total attendances 36.

11. Milk, Vitamins, etc., for Expectant Mothers and Young Children.

Milk, Cod Liver Oil, and Orange Juice, are now supplied to expectant mothers, nursing mothers, and children under 5 years, under the Ministry of Food Wholesale (Foods) Scheme.

Virol, Cod Liver Oil and Malt, Dried Milks, etc., are also supplied free in necessitous cases from the Welfare Centres.

12. Orthopaedic Clinic.

The sessions are held each Wednesday at 10-30 a.m. at Hurdsfield House. The consultant, Mr. D. Wainwright, attends on the third Wednesday in each month at 10-30 a.m.

There have been 49 sessions during the year, 12 of these were for the purpose of consultation and the following table shows the number of new cases referred for treatment during the year,

New Cases admitted to Orthopaedic Clinic during 1944.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bow legs	1	2	3
Flat Feet	3	—	3
Genu Valgum	3	3	6
Slight Knock-knees and flat feet	—	1	1
Toes curling downwards	—	1	1
Bilateral genu Valgum	2	1	3
Weakness of Right leg	—	1	1
Slight enlargement of Plantar Fascia	—	1	1
Weakness and shortening of Left leg	1	—	1
Fusion of radius and ulna of both arms	1	—	1
Totals	11	10	21

Summary of Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinic

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
No. of children under 5 years of age who attended for the first time	3	8	14	15	21
Total No. of attendances of children under 5 years	34	83	106	97	132

STATISTICS**1940 to 1944**

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Total Births Notified	440	476	533	494	526
Birth Rate	11.8	12.6	15.05	14.26	15.72
Still-Birth Rate	35.3	46.1	17.1	24.9	11.4
Infant Death Rate	56.5	61.5	49.6	46.0	57.03
Neo-natal Death Rate	42.3	37.3	36.2	35.27	32.32
Maternal Deaths	0	0	3	0	0
Cases to West Park and other Maternity Hos- pitals	21	94	159	165	190
Home Helps granted	18	13	27	17	23

**Attendance at Welfare
Centres**

Attendances of children under 1 year	3,410	4,079	6,672	7,188	7,330
Attendances of children 1 to 5 years	2,338	2,790	2,224	2,300	2,287
Average attendances of children up to 5 years	56.3	47.3	61.3	64.98	65.87
Total number of children who attended for the first time:—					
(a) Under 1 year	351	361	438	348	435
(b) 1 to 5 years	50	131	83	42	95

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Total number of attend- ances by expectant mothers	485	545	324	626	854
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the first time	171	221	249	240	315

Pre-School Clinic.

Total Attendances	1,234	1,464	2,403	1,923	2,133
------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Visits made by Health Visitors.

Visits to expectant mothers, 1st Visits	132	417	191	195	177
Total Visits	410	342	409	361	343
First visits to children under one year	406	417	498	453	489
Total visits to children under one year	2,258	1,784	2,021	2,172	1,582
Total visits to children 1 to 5 years	5,198	4,261	4,450	4,386	3,371
Total Visits	8,404	7,221	7,569	7,567	5,962

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

The distribution of milk in the borough is now controlled by the Ministry of Food Rationalisation Scheme, and while, there is no doubt, the scheme saves time and labour for those engaged in the distribution of milk, it has been the cause of a number of complaints in regard to the quality and cleanliness of the milk, and the time of delivery.

On investigation a small number of these complaints were found to be justified, but largely they arose from the personal attitude of the householders to milk retailers they were compelled to accept.

The number of Retail Purveyors of Milk in the Borough is 70, and of this number 43 retail from premises in the Borough, and 27 retail from premises outside the Borough.

The number of Producers of Milk in the Borough is 38, and of Wholesale Traders 2.

One hundred and forty-five visits of inspection have been made of premises on which milk is produced or sold. A small number of infringements of the regulations and orders were found and rectified.

The equipment and buildings of one farm were brought up to "Accredited" standard, and work is in progress at two other farms in order to bring them up to this standard.

One person was found retailing milk from unregistered premises which were totally unsuitable for the business. The appropriate action was taken and the retailer concerned sold the milk round to another registered retailer,

MILK (Special Designations) REGULATIONS, 1936 and 1941.

Sixteen Farms are licensed by the Cheshire County Council for the production of "Accredited" Milk.

One supplementary licence was issued authorising the sale of "Pasteurised" Milk in the Borough.

One Pasteuriser's licence was granted to a Wholesale Trader for a new plant designed to pasteurise milk by the "High Temperature Short-time" process. The capacity of the plant is 300 gallons per hour.

An application to the Council for a supplementary licence to retail Tuberculin Tested milk in the Borough was received from a registered retailer whose premises are situated in the adjoining rural district.

On investigation it was found that milk was produced on premises licenced for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and was taken in bulk to other premises to be bottled, but as no bottling licence was held for the premises the application was not granted.

EXAMINATION OF MILK—1944

During the year, 110 samples of milk were submitted for examination as to their Cleanliness and Keeping Quality, and 6 samples for the presence of Tubercle Bacillus.

1. Accredited Milk. Of the 21 samples of accredited milk examined, 8 were reported to be clean and wholesome. 13 contained *Bacillus Coli*—the germ most commonly found in the intestine of the Cow—8 of these being grossly polluted with organisms of this nature, and failing to pass either of the tests prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

If "accredited" means "worthy of trust" much faith cannot be placed upon the term, as only about one-third of the samples examined were found satisfactory.

2. Heat-treated Milk. Ten samples of such milk were examined, 7 of these proved to be of wholesome character. The remaining 3 contained over 100,000 bacteria per millilitre—the limit prescribed by the Ministry of Health for Heat-treated milk.

It is evident that in these 3 cases, stale and dirty milk has been subjected to Heat Treatment, but no amount of pasteurisation will convert such a product into a satisfactory food supply.

3. Undesignated Milk.

(a) **Bottled Milk.** Of 23 samples examined 11 were unsatisfactory either from the point of view of cleanliness or keeping quality.

(b) **Loose Milk.** Fifty-six examinations of milk of this type were made during the year, 14 being clean and wholesome in all respects, 15 fair, and 27 dirty.

The above analysis shows that of the samples examined little more than one-third are entirely satisfactory, and though this is a slight improvement upon the previous year there are at least quarter of the remainder:—

(a) Where the Methylene Blue—the chemical used to test the keeping quality of milk—which should maintain its colour for $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours was decolourised in less than the prescribed period.

(b) Where over half a million colonies of bacteria were grown from 1 millilitre of milk.

(c) And where intestinal organisms were found to be present in 1/100 of a millilitre of milk, i.e. in rather less than 1/5th of a drop.

It is a pity that the purveyor of such products cannot be compelled to label them “this milk can only be safely used for human consumption after boiling.”

4. **Test for Tubercle Bacillus.** Of the 6 samples submitted for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacillus all were found to be negative.

THE TOWN'S WATER SUPPLY

1. The Macclesfield Corporation Act, 1939, gave powers to the Corporation to reduce the discharge of compensation water to 525,000 gallons per day, and to extend and re-construct the Waterworks Undertaking.

Boreholes have been sunk into the bunter sandstone and gravel beds at Tytherington and London Road, thus providing a stand-by supply of 1 million gallons per day. Electrically operated pumping machinery and base-exchange softening plant have been installed at each of these pumping stations.

New pressure filters have been constructed below Ridge-gate Reservoir for the purpose of treating the water from the Langley Catchment, together with pressure filters and pumping machinery at Black Road for dealing with the water from the Rulow area. The latter replace the open filter beds which have now been abandoned.

Two high level service reservoirs have been built, one on the Hollins and one at Blakelow, the capacity of the former being $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons and the latter $\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. A Water Tower has also been constructed at Whirley Barn in order to maintain the pressure in that area.

The provision of high level service reservoirs has enabled the system of boosting direct into supply to be discontinued.

The cost of the scheme inclusive of trunk mains was £146,407.

2. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The consumption of water for trade and domestic purposes for the year ending December, 1944, including bulk supply to the Macclesfield Rural District, was 565,044,000 gallons.

3. The water going into supply is examined chemically and bacteriologically each month by the Public Analyst. Raw waters are regularly examined by the Water Engineer.

4. Except in the case mentioned below the Chemical and bacteriological reports have been consistently satisfactory, testifying to the purity of the supply both chemically and bacteriologically. In the exception mentioned it was found that the Round Fountain supply was being grossly contaminated at the gathering ground, and its use was therefore discontinued during the year.

5. With the exception of a few outlying farms and houses, the whole of the dwelling houses within the Borough are supplied direct from the public water mains,

Samples of TOWN'S WATER—Swimming Baths.

Date Collected,	13/7/44. MEN.	13/7/44. WOMEN'S
Colour	Colourless, possessing a faint odour of chlorine, and containing a slight trace of sediment. P.H. 7.6	Colourless, possessing a faint trace of chlorine, and possessing a slight trace of sediment. P.H. 7.6
Results (analytical) expressed in parts per 100,000.		
Total solids in solution	45.2	60.8
Non-volatile solids	40.0	53.0
Loss on ignition	5.2	7.8
Total hardness	11.5	10.0
Temporary hardness	8.0	9.6
Permanent hardness	3.5	0.4
Combined Chlorine	11.0	14.2
Heavy (toxic) metals	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.064	0.180
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.022	0.038
Nitrus nitrogen	faint trace	faint trace
Nitric nitrogen	0.86	0.80
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. @ 26.7°C.	0.12	0.14
Free chlorine	0.032	0.030
Bacteriological examination.		
No. of organisms per cubic centimetre developing on agar-agar @ 37°C.	0	0
B. Coli. aerogenes organism		
1 c.c. (5 tubes)	Negative	Negative
10 c.c. (5 tubes)	Negative	Negative
50 c.c. (1 tube)	Negative	Negative
Probable No. of B. Coli per 100 c.c.	0	0
OPINION :—	Both these waters, although showing a considerable uptake of organic matter, are sterile, and the formal (Ministry of Health) tests for excretal B.-Coli are quite satisfactory. The "residual" chlorine is somewhat liberal and could be reduced, probably 50 per cent., and so eliminate, very largely, the "chlorinous" odour.	

SAMPLES OF TOWN'S WATER LANGLEY SUPPLY.

Date Collected Colour	3/2/1944 Colourless	2/3/1944 Colourless	23/3/1944 Colourless	27/4/44. Colourless	15/6/44 Colourless	13/7/44 Colourless	13/7/44 Colourless	27/7/44 Colourless	28/9/44 Colourless	1/11/44 Colourless	1/11/44 Colourless	30/11/44 Colourless	30/11/44 Colourless
RESULTS (Analytical)	Expressed in	parts per 100,000	:-										
Total solids in solution	12.8	13.2	11.4	13.0	11.6	10.8	10.8	13.2	12.0	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.6
Non-volatile (Mineral Solids)	10.0	10.0	9.0	12.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.3
Loss on ignition	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.0	3.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Total Hardness	7.5	7.5	6.5	7.5	7.50	5.5	5.5	7.0	7.5	5.00	5.00	5.0	5.0
Temporary Hardness	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.90	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.1	5.00	3.00	2.8	2.8
Permanent Hardness	5.2	5.1	3.9	4.9	4.60	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.4	2.00	2.00	2.2	2.2
Combined Chlorine	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.55	1.60	1.5	1.45	1.5	1.4	1.25	1.25	1.3	1.4
Heavy (Toxic) Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.001	0.001	Nil	Nil	0.001	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.001	0.005	0.004	0.004	Nil	Nil
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.004	0.004
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.10	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. @ 26.7°C.	0.017	0.024	0.021	0.028	0.46	0.018	0.17	0.016	0.023	0.016	0.015	0.019	0.018
BACTERIOLOGICAL													
Number of organisms per cubic centimeter developing on agar-agar:— @ 37°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Coli-aerogenes group of organisms (48 hrs. incubation):— 1 c.c. (5 tubes)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
10 c.c. (5 „)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
50 c.c. (1 „)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
Probable number of organisms per 100 c.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPINION	Wholesome and potable water of a high degree of organic purity and of sound bacteriological quality.	This water is of wholesome and potable quality.	These results clearly demonstrate that the usual high degree of organic purity and sound bacteriological condition of this supply is well maintained, and that its potable and wholesome quality is in no way impaired.	The water is of a thoroughly wholesome and potable quality.	A sterile and potable water of a high degree of organic purity.	These results show that the high organic and wholesome bacteriological character of the supply is well maintained.	These results show that the high organic and wholesome bacteriological character of the supply is well maintained.	This sample is of an exceptionally high degree of organic purity and of thoroughly sound bacteriological condition. Its potable and wholesome quality is thus well established.	Analytically a water of satisfactory organic purity. The wholesome and potable quality of the supply is confirmed by the results of the bacteriological examination, although the water is not quite sterile.	The wholesome and potable quality of this sample of water is demonstrated by its satisfactory organic purity, and its thoroughly sound bacteriological condition.	The wholesome and potable quality of this sample of water is demonstrated by its satisfactory organic purity, and its thoroughly sound bacteriological condition.	A wholesome and potable water of a high degree of organic purity and of sound bacteriological quality.	A wholesome and potable water of a high degree of organic purity and of sound bacteriological quality.

F
T
N
E
T
T
F
C
F
A
A
N
N
C
F
-
E
I
]
F
(

SAMPLES OF

TOWN'S WATER

ROUND FOUNTAIN SUPPLY

Date Collected Colour	3/2/44 Colourless	2/3/44 Colourless	23/3/44 Colourless	27/4/44 Colourless	15.6.44 Colourless	27/7/44 Colourless	28/9/44 Colourless	10/10/44	10/10/44	10/10/44	10/10/42.
RESULTS (Analytical)	Expressed in	parts per 100,000	—								
Total solids in solution	18.0	17.2	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	Sample of water drawn from service tap prior to sterilisation of the tap.	Sample of water drawn from service tap after sterilisation of tap.	Sample of Round Fountain Service Reservoir water, after filtration and chlorination.	Sample of raw water taken at inlet to Round Fountain Filters
Non-volatile (Mineral Solids)	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.5	12.0	15.0	15.0				
Loss on ignition	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.5	6.0	3.0	3.0				
Total Hardness	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.0	11.5	10.5				
Temporary Hardness	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.4				
Permanent Hardness	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.8	4.8	5.8	5.1				
Combined Chlorine	2.0	1.09	2.0	2.0	1.80	1.8	1.55	B a c teriological examination only	B a c teriological examination only	B a c teriological examination only	B a c teriological examination only
Heavy (Toxic) Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil				
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.002	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil				
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	Nil	0.001	0.002				
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil				
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.18				
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. @ 26.7° C.	0.015	0.023	0.020	0.009	0.019	0.018	0.025				
BACTERIOLOGICAL											
Number of organisms per cubic centimeter developing on agar-agar:— @ 37°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1200	0	0	1520
Coli-aerogenes group of organisms 1 c.c. (5 tubes)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	2 positive 3 negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive
10 c.c. (5 „)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive
50 c.c. (1 „)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive
Probable number of Bacillus Coli per 100 c.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	180
OPINION	A wholesome and potable water of a high degree of organic purity and of sound b a c teriological quality.	This water is of wholesome and potable quality.	These results clearly demonstrate that the usual high degree of organic purity and sound b a c teriological condition of this supply is well maintained and that the potable w h o l e s o m e quality is in no way impaired.	This water is of a thoroughly wholesome and potable quality.	A sterile and potable water of an exceptionally high degree of organic purity.	This sample is of an exceptionally high degree of organic purity and of thoroughly sound b a c teriological condition. Its potable and wholesome quality is thus well established.	Analytically a water of a normally high degree of organic purity. Contrary to the usual experience, the b a c teriological condition of the sample is most u n satisfactory, suggesting a breakdown in the chlorination treatment of the supply, unless of course the service tap from which the sample was drawn was contaminated. In these circumstances we think it would be advisable to submit, for bacteriological examination only, samples of this supply as follows:— (a) Untreated water; (b) the water immediately after chlorination; (c) Another sample from the same service tap.	Although the absence of the Coli-form organism negatives anything of a faecal nature, the surprisingly high count at 37°C shows that the service tap in question was in a contaminated state.	A water of entirely satisfactory bacteriological quality.	A water of entirely satisfactory bacteriological quality.	These results show that this raw water is very seriously contaminated (bacteriologically). Although the raw water of this supply is bacteriologically unsound, the two samples of water as supplied to the consumer demonstrate the efficiency of the filtration and chlorination treatment. It is satisfactory to note that these results indicate that the unsatisfactory bacteriological quality of the sample of water drawn from the service tap on the 28th ulto. (vide our report) was doubtless attributed to the contaminated state of the tap, and not to any breakdown in the purification treatment of the supply.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

F
T
N
E
T
T
I
C
E
A
A
N
N
C
E
-
E
]

]

]

Sample of TOWN'S WATER—Black Brook.

Date Collected, 1/11/44.

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of colonies developing on A.P.B.	Per 1 millilitre.
In 3 days @ 20/22°C.	2500
In 24 hrs. @ 37°C.	52

B. Welch ii.

Positive in 2 vols. of 25 ml. and in 1 vol. of 10 ml.

B. COLI AEROGENES.

Presumptive tests @ 37°C. (including all members of this group)

Positive in 5 vols. each of 10 ml. and in 1 ml. and in 4 vols. of 0.1 ml.

Negative in 1 vol. of 0.1 ml.

Probable No. (total) in 100 ml. = 1600.

Presumptive test at 44°C.

Positive in 5 vols. of 10 ml. and 1 ml., and in 3 vols. of 0.1 ml. Negative in 2 vols. of 1 ml.

Probable No. excretal B. Coli.
per 100 ml.

900.

DIFFERENTIATION OF COLIFORM GROUP: —

Tubes of Media inoculated from minimal volumes of positive reactors at 37°C. gave:—

(a) gas in MacConkey media @ 44, positive.

(b) Methyl red, positive.

(c) V.P. negative.

(d) Indol, positive.

(e) Citrate utilisation, positive.

which latter result would be due, most probably, to the influence of the intermediate type I or II.

These results demonstrate the presence of sewage or allied pollution, and to a very material extent.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following premises were registered under the above Act, namely:—

39 Shops for the sale of Ice-Cream.

48 Bakehouses.

67 Premises for the manufacture of Preserved Foods, and

7 Slaughterhouses.

During August a petition was received from 12 householders, in which it was alleged that the milk they received was dirty, sour on delivery, that it was not fit for food, and that they were afraid to feed their children on it.

The premises on which the milk was produced and bottled were examined and the fault was found to be caused by insufficient cleansing of the utensils, and the inadequate cooking of the milk.

The case was dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, and after considering the case the Council was satisfied that the public health was likely to be endangered and was prepared to cancel the registration as a Retail Purveyor of Milk in the Borough, but deferred the actual cancellation in order to give the retailer an opportunity of improving his equipment and method of distribution.

At the time of writing this report a new dairy is in course of construction, and orders had been given for an Electric Cooler, and Steam Sterilizing Plant to be fixed.

Offensive Trades.

There is one Offensive Trade premises in the Borough, namely:—

(1) Tripe Boiler.

No cause for complaint was found in regard to the premises.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

	No. of Inspection.	No. of Written Notices.
(1)—Factories with mechanical power	75	22
Factories without mechanical power	160	2
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—
Outworkers	20	—
	—	—
	255	24
	—	—
	No. found.	No. remedied.

(2)—Defects found:—

Want of Cleanliness	1	1
Sanitary accommodation defective	23	—

One hundred and fifty-four premises were inspected and registered as factories without mechanical power.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1944:—

1. (a) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts) 335
- (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose 1142
2. (a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 204
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 204
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 22
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 313

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	245
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	28
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	25
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	3

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(3) Number of Undertakings accepted by the Local Authority in respect of unfit houses	5
(4) Number of unfit houses made fit by the completion of the undertakings given	0

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—Housing Act, 1936(Part IV)—Overcrowding:—

(a) (1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	69
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	71
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	558
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	0
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	0
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the treatment of overcrowding	0

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Health Office,
Town Hall,
Macclesfield.
24th anuary, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year 1944, 2,841 special or routine visits were made to premises in the Borough, and inspections carried out in accordance with the Provisions of the Acts and Regulations administered by the department.

Housing.

1,142 inspections were made of dwellinghouses in order to ascertain their condition, and appropriate action was taken either in accordance with the Provisions of the Housing Acts or the Public Health Act, to get defects remedied.

Detils of the action taken will be found earlier in this report under the heading "Housing."

Common Lodging Houses.

The number of Common Lodging Houses is 4, with a total accommodation for 108 nightly lodgers.

28,547 Common Lodgers were accommodated as against 27,865 last year. 208 Inspections were made of the premises during the year.

None of the premises is up to modern standards for this business, and two of the houses in my opinion are not fit for the business of catering for common lodgers, and cannot be made fit, but, owing to present circumstances there is no alternative but to allow them to carry on with the business of catering for common lodgers.

Refuse removal and Street Cleansing.

Throughout the year domestic refuse has been removed at weekly intervals and disposed of by controlled tipping.

During the year 3,712 loads of domestic refuse, 50 loads of nightsoil, 88 loads of slaughterhouse refuse, 41 loads of market refuse, and 628 loads of street sweepings, have been collected and disposed of.

During the year a new Refuse Collector Vehicle was acquired. The other four now entering on their tenth year of use are practically worn out and need replacing as soon as possible.

Salvage.

250 tons. 4 cwts. of Waste Paper.
 9 tons. $4\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.s of Ferrous Metals.
 $14\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of Non. Ferrous Metals.
 7 tons. $17\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of Textiles.
 12 tons. $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of Bones.
 1 ton. $16\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of Rubber
 401 tons. 1 cwt. of Kitchen Waste have been collected during the year.

The total value of the materials sold amounted to £2,749.

In addition to the above a Book Drive was held when 82,359 books were collected.

Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts.

One notification was received under the Tuberculosis Order 1938 in regard to a cow which was slaughtered and found to be affected with generalised Tuberculosis.

Owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease at Chinley, the area of the Borough was declared an infected area from the 16th August to the 9th September.

During this period 474 licences were issued to enable cattle to be moved.

A summons was issued against one stock owner who was found to have moved three calves without a licence, and after hearing the case the Magistrates imposed a fine of £5.

One animal was notified by the owner as having Anthrax. An examination by the Veterinary Inspector did not confirm that the animal had died of Anthrax.

Canal Boats.

Eight inspections were made of two boats both of which belonged to a local Company. Each person had a home separate from the boat, and no children were on board.

No case of infectious disease was found, and both boats were found to comply with the Act and Regulations at each inspection.

Slaughter of Animals Act.

An application was received from the Council of Justice to animals and Humane Slaughter Association asking the Council to consider the question of extending to sheep and lambs the Provisions of Section 1 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, requiring the slaughter or stunning by means of a mechanically operated instrument, and after considering the application it was decided to grant it as and from the 1st of July, 1944.

Meat Inspection.

The carcasses of 10,330 animals were inspected before distribution to the retail shops.

The following Table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned:—

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,134	3,723	4,426	47
Number inspected	2,134	3,723	4,426	47
Number condemned:—				
All diseases except Tuberculosis:—				
Whole Carcasses	16	125	16	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	154	7	289	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	7.92	3.55	6.89	23.4
Tuberculosis only :—				
Whole carcasses	130	2	0	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1253	0	0	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	64.81	0.05	0	29.79

Inspection of Other Foods.

The following foods were inspected and condemned as unfit for human consumption, voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—

23 lbs. Bacon, 4 lbs. Brawn, 24 tins Beetroot, 142 lbs. Butter, 31 cartons Biscuits, 38 tins Beans, 34 lbs. and 154 cartons Cheese, 2 jars Caives Foot Jelly, 160 Crumpets, 30 packets Cake Flour, 17 Cakes (Fancy), 140 Chocolate Bars, 140 lbs. Dates, 139 tins Fish, 19 tins Fruit, 18 lbs. Fruit Cake, 210 lbs. Fish, 78 tins Jam, 30 lbs. Kippers, 2 lbs. Lard, 1 Jar Lemon Cheese, 5 lbs. Margarine, 6 tins Marmalade, 100 Meat Pies, 343 tins Milk, 224 tins Meat, 56 lbs. Oatmeal, 67 lbs. Pearl Barley, 1 box Pork Trimmings, 5 tins Peas, 100 lbs. Raisins, 8 jars Sandwich Paste, 3 jars Sweet Pickle, 6 tins Soup, 131 Shell Eggs, 1 lb. Sweets, 172 lbs. Sausages, 3 bottles Sauce, 56 lbs. Tripe, 229 tins Vegetables, 117 lbs. Wafer Bars.

Factories and Workshops Act.

During the last quarter of the year, 24 Notices were served on the owners of factories with Mechanical Power, and 4 on the owners of factories without Mechanical Power, requiring them to put their sanitary conveniences in accordance with the Provisions of the Sanitary Accommodation Order.

The main defect found was the lack of an ante-room or an intervening ventilated space between the lavatories and the workroom, and in each case the owner has either carried out the work or has given out the work to a Contractor.

Smoke Abatement Act.

Owing to the poor quality of the Fuel supplied to factories, a number of complaints have arisen of the excessive emission of smoke from factory chimneys.

In each case the owners have been approached and requested that their employees should take every care in the firing of the boilers, and in one instance on the advice of an Official of the Ministry of Fuel and Power mechanical appliances were installed at a brewery which effectively prevented the emission of excessive quantities of cinders and soot.

Staff.

The attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that the staff of the Department had not increased during the last 50 years, and that it was necessary, to meet the increased demands made upon the department, that the staff should be increased.

After consideration the Council agreed, and with the sanction of the Ministry of Health an additional qualified Sanitary Inspector is to be engaged.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry I attach a classified statement showing the number and nature of inspections made during the year, the number of Statutory and Informal Notices served, and the results of such Notices.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR ALBINSON,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' TABULAR STATEMENT FOR 1944.

Number and Nature of Inspections made.	No. of Notices Served.			Result of Service of Notices.		
	Number.	Statutory.	Informal.	Notices complied with.	Remaining in hand.	Prosecutions.
1. Dwelling-houses (general inspections)	1142	43	335	.... 245	90	—
2. Cellar Dwellings		Nil.				
3. Back-to-Back Houses		Nil.				
4. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	10	—	—	....	—	—
5. Courts, etc.		No record kept.				
6. Privy Middens, etc.	1	—	1	.... 1	—	—
7. Cesspools	10	—	1	.... 1	—	—
8. House Drainage	94	11	48	.... 59	—	—
9. Ditches, Watercourses, &c.	12	—	4	.... 4	—	—
10. Offensive Accumulations	10	—	10	.... 10	—	—
11. Keeping of Animals	1	—	1	.... 1	—	—
12. Offensive Trades	52	—	—	....	—	—
13. Slaughter-houses (Public)	400	—	20	.... 20	—	—
Do. (Private) (Not in use)	6	....	—	....	—	—
Other places where food is produced or sold	75	—	15	.... 15	—	—
14. Piggeries	5	—	1	.... 1	—	—
15. Dairies and Cowsheds	145	1	21	.... 20	1	—
16. Factories	61	1	23	.... 4	20	—
Workshops	70	—	4	.... 4	—	—
Workplaces	20	—	—	....	—	—
Outworkers Premises	7	—	—	....	—	—
17. Bakehouses	80	—	12	.... 12	—	—
18. Common Lodging Houses	208	—	27	.... 27	—	—
19. Houses let in Lodgings	Nil.					
20. Smoke Observations	10	—	10	.... 10	—	—
21. Canal Boats	11	—	—	....	—	—
22. Infectious Diseases	196	—	—	....	—	—
" " (including Scabies)	132	1	—	.... 1	—	—
23. Water Supplies	26	—	26	.... 26	—	—
Miscellaneous	64	—	64	.... 31	33	—
	2841	14	621	.... 490	144	—

